

24/02/2025

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code:MBBS-421

(SVSU/2025/R-A)

Enrollment No.

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MBBS

Third Prof-II Examination (Phase III B)

Subject Code: MBBS-421

Subject Name: General Surgery-I

[Time : Three Hours]

Max. Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well-labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQ (separate sheet will be provided)

[01x20=20]

Section – A

1. (Problem-based long essay-type question) [2+2+3+3=10]

A 40-year-old male who is a chronic smoker has developed severe pain in right lower limb for one month. On examination distal pulses are feeble and great toe is blackened and ulcerated.

- Mentioned the diagnosis and define claudication pain
- Discuss other differential diagnosis of this condition.
- Describe other clinical signs and symptoms which may be seen in this patient.
- Briefly describe the management of this patient.

2. Describe in brief.

[6x5=30]

- Premalignant lesions of Oral cavity
- Well differentiated cancers of thyroid
- Prognostic factors in the breast cancer
- Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- Tension pneumothorax
- Extradural hematoma

[P.T.O.]

Section – B

1. *(Problem-based long essay-type question)* [2+3+3=2=10]

A 25-year-old male patient admitted with complaints of abdominal pain, altered bowel habit and ill-defined lump in right lower abdomen for two months.

- a. Discuss the differential diagnosis of right iliac fossa mass/lump in this patient
- b. Describe different investigations you will perform to confirm the diagnosis
- c. Discuss management of this patient
- d. Describe the complications associated with surgery of this patient

2. Write short notes on-

[6x5=30]

- a. Amoebic liver abscess
- b. Familial Adenomatous polyposis
- c. Wilms tumour
- d. Hirschsprung disease
- e. Indications and complications of Splenectomy
- f. Management of renal stones

Enrollment No.

Invigilator's Signature

MBBS- Third Prof-II Examination

Subject Code: MBBS-421

Subject Name: General Surgery

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks: 20]

Note: Write your Enroll. Number on the Question paper. Each MCQ carries a 01 mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or overwriting will be considered a wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

1. A 78-year-old male with known case of ischemic heart disease (IHD) complains of chest pain and collapses. His pulse is irregular and BP is 76/50mmHg. ECG shows features of anterolateral myocardial infarction (MI). This clinical condition has a diagnosis of
 - a. Neurogenic shock
 - b. Cardiogenic shock
 - c. Hypovolemic shock
 - d. Anaphylactic shock
2. An 86-year-old woman admitted with a hemoglobin of 5.6 g/dL. The treating doctor prescribes and transfuses 4 units of blood over a period of 6 hrs. Four hours later the patient is found to have difficulty in breathing. Chest examination shows bilateral fine crepitation. Chest- X ray confirms pulmonary edema. This clinical deterioration in this patient can be due to
 - a. Hemolytic transfusion reaction due to incompatibility
 - b. Fluid overload
 - c. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
 - d. Infection related to blood transfusion
3. Which phase of wound healing is characterized by replacement of type 3 collagen by type I, realignment of collagen fibers along the line of tension, decreased vascularity and wound contraction are also seen in this phase
 - a. Late inflammatory phase
 - b. Proliferative phase
 - c. Remodeling phase
 - d. Mature Scar
4. Which of the following statement is not true regarding inotropic support in shock
 - a. This is the first line therapy in hypovolemic shock
 - b. Phenylephrine and noradrenaline are indicated in distributive shock
 - c. Dobutamine is the agent of choice in cardiogenic shock and septic shock complicated by low cardiac output
 - d. Use in the absence of adequate preload may be harmful
5. A neonate is born with frothy saliva and episodes of cyanosis. Any attempt to feed him makes the symptom worse. A fine oro-gastric tube is not negotiable. X-ray shows the tube is curled up in the chest and gas in the abdomen. This clinical sign and symptom are usually seen in
 - a. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
 - b. Achalasia cardia
 - c. Tracheo-esophageal fistula
 - d. Pulmonary hypoplasia
6. Which of the following is not a criterion for screening a cancer?
 - a. There should be sensitive and specific test
 - b. This should be acceptable to screened population
 - c. Recognizable at early stage
 - d. Rare cancer disorder

7. Superior laryngeal nerve and recurrent laryngeal nerve are branches of which cranial nerve
 - a. Eighth cranial nerve
 - b. Ninth cranial nerve
 - c. Tenth cranial nerve
 - d. Eleventh cranial nerve
8. Pharynx extends from base of the skull to
 - a. 4th cervical vertebrae
 - b. 5th cervical vertebrae
 - c. 6th cervical vertebrae
 - d. 7th cervical vertebrae
9. Which virus is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma?
 - a. Epstein Barr virus
 - b. Human papilloma virus
 - c. Varicella zoster virus
 - d. Herpes simplex virus
10. Early laryngeal cancer presents with
 - a. Otagia
 - b. Hoarseness
 - c. Lymph node metastasis
 - d. Dysphagia
11. Which of the following is not a feature of oral cavity cancer?
 - a. Mouth ulceration more than 4 weeks
 - b. Painless neck node enlargement/ mass
 - c. Trismus
 - d. Unilateral tonsillar enlargement
12. Which of the following suture would you like to use for vascular anastomosis
 - a. Vicryl
 - b. Polypropylene
 - c. PDS
 - d. Silk
13. Not a component of qSOFA score
 - a. Respiratory rate
 - b. Blood pressure
 - c. Mental status
 - d. Pulse rate
14. Chemodectoma generally refers to
 - a. Cystic hygroma
 - b. Carotid body tumour
 - c. Warthin tumour
 - d. Branchial cyst
15. Not true about Tamoxifen in carcinoma breast
 - a. It can lower cholesterol level
 - b. May decrease the incidence of myocardial infarction
 - c. Decreases the incidence of deep venous thrombosis
 - d. Usually not associated with increased risk of osteoporosis
16. The size of T-1 breast tumour is
 - a. 2 – 5 cm
 - b. More than 5 cm
 - c. Up to 2 cm
 - d. 1 - 2 cm
17. Commonest site of breast cancer is in
 - a. Upper inner quadrant
 - b. Upper outer quadrant
 - c. Lower inner quadrant
 - d. Lower outer quadrant
18. Not true about FNAC in breast malignancy
 - a. It's a safe investigation
 - b. May have false positive results
 - c. May have false negative results
 - d. Can differentiate in-situ stage from invasive malignancy
19. Malignant brain tumour is not associated with
 - a. Cowden's disease
 - b. Li-Fraumeni syndrome
 - c. Neurofibromatosis type-2
 - d. MEN 2A
20. Brain metastasis most commonly comes from
 - a. Carcinoma breast
 - b. Melanoma
 - c. Lung cancer
 - d. Head & neck malignancy

Printing Pages : 2

(SVSU/2025/R-B)

Enrollment No.

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MBBS

Third Prof-II Examination (Phase III B)

Subject Code: MBBS-422

Subject Name: General Surgery II

[Time : Three Hours]

Max. Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well-labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (separate sheet will be provided)

[01x20=20]

Section – A

1. (Problem-based long essay-type question) [3+3 +4 =10]

A 50-year-old lady presented with an abscess in her right arm following an injection. The patient's pulse rate is 104/minute, Blood pressure 60 mm Hg, temperature 102°F, and respiratory rate 30 per minute. The patient has a history of diabetes.

- Discuss the diagnosis in this patient.
- How will you investigate this patient?
- How will you manage this patient?

2. Describe in brief.

[5x5=25]

- Intravenous pylogram
- Complications of blood transfusion
- Epidermoid cyst
- Spinal anesthesia
- Factors Affecting Wound Healing

3. AETCOM

[5]

Informed consent

[P.T.O.]

Section - B

1. (Problem-based long essay-type question) [3+3+4=10]

70-year-old male patient had trauma because of a fall. He had left lower limb shortening and external rotation with pain.

- a. discuss the possible causes of this condition.
- b. how did you investigate this patient?
- c. what is the management of this patient?

2. Write short notes on- [5x5=25]

- a. osteomyelitis
- b. Colle's fracture
- c. osteosarcoma
- d. planter fascitis
- e. congenital dislocation of hip

3. AETCOM [5]

Describe and discuss the role of a physician in healthcare system

Enrollment No.

Invigilator's Signature

MBBS
Third Prof-II Examination (Phase III B)

Subject Code MBBS-422

Subject Name ... General Surgery - II

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks: 20]

Note: Write your Enroll. Number on the Question paper. Each MCQ carries a 01 mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or overwriting will be considered a wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

- I. In an emergency, which artery can be safely ligated -
 - a) Internal iliac
 - b) Popliteal
 - c) External Carotid
 - d) Internal carotid
- II. Following is not a complication of a massive transfusion
 - a) Hypokalemia
 - b) Hypothermia
 - c) Hypomagnesaemia
 - d) Hypocalcaemia
- III. A blood-stained discharge from the nipple indicates-
 - a) Breast abscess
 - b) Fibroadenoma
 - c) Duct papilloma
 - d) Fat necrosis of the breast
- IV. The best diagnostic method for breast lump is -
 - a) USG
 - b) Mammogram
 - c) Biopsy
 - d) FNAC
- V. Triple assessment for CA Breast includes
 - a) History, clinical examination, and mammogram
 - b) History, Clinical examination, and FNAC
 - c) USG, Mammogram, and FNAC
 - d) Clinical examination, mammogram, and FNAC
- VI. On mammogram all of the following are the features of a malignant tumor except
 - a) Spiculation
 - b) Microcalcification
 - c) Macro calcification
 - d) Irregular mass
- VII. Cystosarcoma phylloides is treated by
 - a) Simple mastectomy
 - b) Radical mastectomy
 - c) Modified radical mastectomy
 - d) Antibiotic with conservative treatment
- VIII. Head & neck involvement in burns in infants is -
 - a) 9%
 - b) 18%
 - c) 27%
 - d) 32%
- IX. Late deaths in burns is due to -
 - a) Sepsis
 - b) Hypovolemia
 - c) Contractures
 - d) Neurogenic

[P.T.O.]

X. Rule of nine of estimating the surface area of a burn patient was introduced by –

- a) Mortiz Kaposi
- b) Alexander Wallace
- c) Joseph Lister
- d) Thomas Barclay

XI. Not a feature of acute arterial occlusion

- a) Cyanosis
- b) Pallor
- c) Paralysis
- d) Paraesthesia

XII. Buerger's disease is associated with

- a) Smoking
- b) Poor nutrition
- c) Alcohol
- d) Prolonged standing

XIII. The best treatment for cystic hygroma is -

- a) Surgical excision
- b) Radiotherapy
- c) Sclerotherapy
- d) Chemotherapy

XIV. One of the following is an example of painless midline swelling -

- a) Branchial cyst
- b) Thyroglossal cyst
- c) Cystic hygroma
- d) Carotid body tumour

XV. Adson's test is positive in –

- a) Cervical rib
- b) Cervical spondylosis
- c) Cervical fracture
- d) Cervical dislocation

XVI. Which is not a principle of compound fracture treatment?

- a) No tendon repair
- b) Aggressive Antibiotic cover
- c) Wound debridement
- d) Immediate Wound closure

XVII. In transverse fracture of the patella- the treatment is

- a) Excision of small fragment
- b) Wire fixation
- c) Plaster cylinder
- d) Patellectomy

XVIII. The commonest type of dislocation of the hip is

- a) Anterior
- b) Posterior
- c) Central
- d) Dislocation with fracture of the shaft

XIX. March fracture affect

- a) Neck of second metatarsal
- b) Body of second metatarsal
- c) Neck of first metatarsal
- d) Fracture of lower end of tibia

XX. True about clavicular fracture is

- a) Most common at medial 1/3 and lateral 2/3
- b) Comminuted fracture common
- c) Malunion occurs
- d) Usually due to fall on elbow
